

EDITOR'S CHAT.

A Few Thoughts Suggested by Inquiries and Remarks of the C. C. HOW TO KEEP COOL

"O, my, I'm so hot," said a C. C. school-girl, as she ran up the steps, sprang across the threshold, and threw herself down, limp and damp, in a reclining chair.

She had been running half the way from school with her hat tipped back and her curls clinging to her neck and her hangs hanging down over her forehead, and the sun 90 degrees in the shade. Of course she was hot, just melting with fervent heat; but, of course, she was doing everything to make herself more uncomfortable, and the tem-

perature of her temper was going clicketyelick with the temperature of her body. Now, hot weather we must have. It is necessary to make the watermelons grow and the blackberries ripen, to make tubers on the potato roots and head on the cabbage. And of course we must

all make the best of what is best. How, then, can we keep cool? Particularly, how can a school-girl keep cool?

Well; we can all keep cool by eating light food sparingly. Too much meat makes too much blood, and too much blood means too much fire in the human furnace. Eat little meat in hot weather, and eat it sparingly.

Eat fresh fruits and vegetables and drink cooling drinks, but not too cool. Beware of ices and ice water; they chill the stomach and impair digestion, and encourage conjection, and play the mischief generally with the internal economy. These cause pains and cramps-and the doctor. One of the worst faults of the Americans, in the health line, is drinking ice water and eating ice cream. Ice water creates thirst, and if you begin to drink it you never get enough. Do not begin. Vegetables and fruits are Nature's Summer food, If you can get them, let them constitute your main Pleasant Scenes and Sorry Sights in the diet. Only see to it that they are fresh. Partlydecomposed fruits and vegetables are poison. Never buy them if they are a "little off" because

they are cheap. Buy the best, and save on your Bathe frequently. A tepid-water bath just before retiring will make you sleep as sound and sweet as a haby. In hot weather the pores of the skin throw off the impurities of the body very fast. If the surface of the skin is not relieved of the sticky exudations the pores of the skin become hermetically sealed, and so follows "flesh-worms," patches, and other signs of an ill-kept body.

A quick sponge bath, morning and evening, is better than a full bath. To remain too long in the water is weakening. Should sait be added to a full bath it will be found grateful and strengthen-

As for our school-girls, if they would walk leigurely, comb their hair back, and when in the house sit down in a straight-backed chair and relax their bodies naturally, and avoid ejaculations and re- drinks and enjoy the entrancing strains of Anton marks about the weather, they would soon find themselves comfortably off in spite of the weather. THE FACE BATH.

A C. C. wants to know how to get rid of blackheads on the face. Now, there are many reasons for these, but the chief causes are constipation and neglect of bathing. A noted physician when called upon for a cure by a young lady noted for her neglect of cleanliness, advised a daily bath and the

Of the value of face bathing a noted authority says: There are many girls who retire at night thoroughly tired, and forgetting therefore to wash their faces just before seeking their pillows for the much-needed slumber. This is a great mistake both on account of health and beauty. Not only does any particle of dust on the face have time to create havor before morning, but if cosmetics have been used, it is a disastrous neglect; the poisons or chemicals eat into the skin and destroy its smoothness as well as whiteness, and have a clear entrance through the pores into the system. By using a plentiful supply of warm water on the face before resting, much damage to the skin is saved, and much good toward its preservation is ne-

ROMAN AND SAXON DAYS.

The names of the days of the week are from the Roman and the Saxon. The name of the first day of the week was Dies Solls with the Romans. Early Christians called it "The Lord's Day," Our name, Sunday, comes from the Saxons, who called the day Sunnan-daeg, the day devoted to the worship of the sun.

Monday was Monan-daeg with the Saxons; Dies Lunae with the Romans. The Teue-daeg of old Saxon times-Tuesday of to-day-was Dies Martis the day of Mars, the war god, according to the Roman mode of reckoning and rules of nomesclature. The fourth day of the week was Woden'sdaeg of the Saxons. In plain English, it was the day of Odin, the warlike god of most of the northern races, and the nearest in character to the Roman war god Mars. With the Romans it was Dies Murcurii, Mercury's day. The fifth day of the week, the Thor's-daeg of the Scandinavian ed lilacs to tell the lale. The two committeemen, nations, was also known by a name which signified the Thunderer's day among the Romans, it being their Dies Jovis. Jove and Thor were both

Friday, which the Romans dedicated to Venus and called Dies Veneris, received the name it now bears on account of it being the old day set apart upon which to worship Frigs, a mythological character which corresponds almost exactly to the Roman Venus. The Saxons cailed Friday Frigendaeg. The last day of the week took the name it now bears from the Roman Dies Saturni, and the | simple flowers will bring untold brightness into Saxon appellative of Seater-daeg from mythical | their hearts and faces. dieties which very closely approach each other in character.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD. Delightful Table Delicacies that Belong

Cherry Time. Is there any fruit, after all, so delightful as cherries? They are so beautiful, hanging on the trees in clusters of palest pink and richest ruby; they are so juicy and luscious and wholesome: they can be used in such an infinite variety of this would be if the earth produced no other fruit

Cherries are such an accommodating fruit. If you can get the big red cherries, morellos preferred, you can serve some for breakfast, with their stems A plate of cherries brightens a breakfast table wonderfully; and eaten with your bread and butter they will given you an appetite, where you might otherwise leave your food untasted, and so wind up with sick headache and general disgust before the day is over.

Then, you can pit your cherries, and when you are done you will find them blood-rich with a profusion of juice. Now pour off some of that juice and save it for cherry sherbet. Replace the juice with water, can your cherries, and they are much more delicious than if you had left all the juice sugar as you have pitted fruit. In making oberry sherbet take measure for meas-

ure of juice and sugar. Seald, skim, and bottle. When you want to use this freeze it, or serve with a few spoonfuls of chopped ice and some water stirred into each tumbler. Of course, you will want some preserved cherries.

A spoonful looks so lovely served with ice cream or blanc-mange. And, of course, you want some spiced cherries. A nice way to spice cherries is to take a quart of unpitted cherries, a plut of sugar, half a cup of strong vinegar, and scald with a tablespoonful of cinnamon and a tenspoonful of cloves tied up in a little bag. Double, treble, or multiply these quantities at will, Here are some cherry desserts worth the making.

especially fine served with cream:

A nice blanc-mange may be made of the juice of fresh cherries, or sirup from canned ones, and cornstarch. The proportion is one pint of juice and

ROLY-POLY PUDDING.

about one-fourth of an Inch thick, and spread it with stoned fruit, leaving a margin of an inch all around. Wet the edges slightly, roll up and sew in a cloth which has been wrung out of hot water and well dredged with flour. Boil or steam one

hour, and serve with any liquid sauce preferred.



JOEL S. STEVENS. The name of Joel S. Stevens, Orange, Mass., is familiar to the old readers and contributors of 'Curious Corner" and "Bible Brigade." He was born in Mount Holly, Vt., April 8, 1821, and obtained what education could be secured in the free schools of his native State, and after years of personal effort finished his scholastic education at the Methodist Episcopal General Biblical Institute at Concord. He afterwards gave his best manhood to his country as a member of Co. H, 16th Me.

A C. C. IN NEW YORK.

Great Metropolis. They say that when New York is warm it is the hottest place in Christendom, and this has been demonstrated to my entire satisfaction the past

It looks hot, it feels hot, it is hot-simply sizzling hot. Everybody looks as if he wanted to ask you if it was "hot enough for you," and for the first time since my arrival I have congratulated mys that I knew nobody to ask me a question. People look wiited, and their collars, cuffs, and dispositions keep them company. Shop girls are snappy, and customers are hard to please and equally disagreeable, and all on account of the

I have no doubt there are plenty of old-timers who can recall a hotter June in '39 or '47, but as for my recollections of dates, this is the hottest. The Summer gardens are doing a flourishing business these sultry evenings, and the excursion and pleasure boats are freighted with breeze seek-

Madison Square Garden, with a seating capacity of 12,000, is nightly thronged with music lovers. The main floor of the amphithester is laid with small tables, where people sit and sip refreshing

Seidl's superb orchestra. Huge palms and flowers decorate the place, while an æsthetic fountain in front of the stage keeps the air cool, and the splashing of the waters, blending with the music, produces a delightful effect. The Casino Garden, on the roof of the immense thester, seven or eight stories high, offers strong inducements on a hot night, and is liberally pa-

The roof is inclosed with a high fron railing which is massed with vines, flowers, palms, and waving foliage, and is a perfect bower of beauty, vigorous rubbing of the skin with a rough towel. and catches every breeze that blows across its lofty People sit around small tables and sip lemonade,

beer, champagne, or anything fancy may dictate, and listen to the entertainment, or not, also according to the taste of the individual.

BATTLE OF THE FLOWERS A member of the Flower Mission is my authority

for an amusing little incident that happened las It was announced that flowers would be distribnted at Five Points Park, Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A temporary stand had been erected, and at the hour named two benevoient warmhearted committeemen took their places and await- tle nature for a few brief years, and departing to ed the arrival of the cart which contained the

A motley throng had gathered there, and I imagine how the hearts of the aforementioned committeemen swelled with joy at the prospect of bestowing so much pleasure upon them with their

No soquer had the cart arrived than the driver was seized and carried away by a party of hilarious roughs, and the wagon emptied of its contents, The two committeemen pleaded and reasoned with the people, but the still, small voice was lost in the whirlwind.

Men, women, and children grabbed and ran, only to be way aid and robbed of their flowers at the next step. Fights ensued and men were ocked down; women putted each other's hair and children spatted; hoots of laughter and yells of derision greeted the Flower Mission representatives on all sides, and a general brawl ensued. Two or three policemen were utterly powerless in the mob and it was only when the patrol and an extra detachment of officers arrived that any order was restored. A surly, discontented crowd were dispatched to their homes, and the Park was strewn with faded, trampled lilles, roses, and wilt-

thankful to escape with their lives, declare that

they will never distribute flowers in Five Points

Park again. It seems to me that it is false sentiment to take flowers to the slums, or to jails and prisons; but perhaps some good may come to a few. A lady who has had wide experience to hospital charity work tells me that the little children are the only ones really benefited by the bestowal of flowers. The women are dissatisfied if their bunches are not exactly the same as their neighbors', and are envious and suspicious. The little ones reach out their little wasted hands with eager longing, never thinking of comparing their bunches, and a few

RIPE FOR THE CHOLERA.

This hot weather makes me almost morbid about the cholers. When I go into the slums and see the fith and degradation, or when I ride on the ferries. or elevated roads, or go any place where people are literally jammed together, I am deeply impressed with the danger, should the epidemic reach us. If it once gets a foothold in New York it will spread like wild-fire, and God alone knows what the end will be. I went over to Jersey City on the 6:15 ferry the other evening just at the time when people were going home to supper. It was a hot, sultry night and the air was stifling, men and women of all conditions of servitude were ways, we might well exclaim: What a rare world | packed together, and there was not even room enough to turn around; nothing to do but stand still or move with the crowd. I thought of the how the germs of disease could be communicated.

A UNIQUE CHARACTER. A ride on the elevated road affords no end of entertainment and a wide field for speculation. The Third avenue "L," as it is abbreviated here, is the most interesting ride, as it rons up through the Bowery. From the car window you can look directly into the windows of houses and shops and see how the

inhabitants live, and many strange and novel sights greet you as you fly by. Steve Brodie's saloon, with residence above, was pinted out to me from the cars. He is widely

known as the man who has twice jumped off the Brooklyn Bridge to win a wager. He is a unique character, and a mixture of very good and very A very good thing that he does is certainly an with the cherries. In canning use half as much | original one. He keeps in his saloon 50 umbrellas,

which he lends to working girls who are caught out in the rain, and although tradition says that no one ever returns an umbrells, yet out of the 50 he has never lost one.

Lenore Sherwood Marble.

N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

Our Workers for Progress and Patriotism Suggestions and Enjoyments. Division Contmander Wilbur H. Brand, Canton. W. Va., has issued a call for a West Virginia Remion, to be held at Parkersburg, July 4 and 5. West Virginia has more than doubled its membership in the last few months, and now ranks with leading Divisions in the United States. Circle No. I has been organized with Headquarters at Parkersburg. All in arrears for dues will send 35 cents each to Mattie V. Parker, Barrackville, W. Va. Would Mabel A. Woolsey, our invalid sister, formerly of 800 Exchange street, Akron, O., kindly send her present postoffice address to "Cripp Harry" (William H. Mundy), Burlingame, Kan. The New York Division hold their next annual Reunion at Ashland House, corner of Fourth Ave. and Twenty-fourth street, New York City, on July two tablespoonfuls of flour. This should be just | 18, 1893. All C. C. and Guards are cordially invited stiff enough to mold, and is excellent if served very to attend by George W. Bulkley, Division Com-

NORTH STAR DIVISION. Nothing is more delicious than the old-fashioned The first Reunion of the North Star Division, rely-poly pudding, and no fruit is half so good for N. T. C. C. Guards, was held at the Courthouse in the purpose as tart cherries. For this again a good | Owstonna on May 30, 1893. At the close of the biscuit-dough is required. Roll it into a square | Memorial exercises we assembled and transacted

at Philippi, Macedonia. Acts, 16:19-34.

reports, which were accepted.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Com., Elia E. Foster, Lemond; S. V. C., Abbie Rhodes, Warwick; J. V. C., Florence Foster, Lemond; Chap., Burt Blair, Waterville; C. G., Lizzie E. Gates, Princeton. Our new Commander, made the following appoint-Study of the International Sundaymew Commander made the following appointments: Division Adj't, Homer A. Tyler, Simpson, Minu.; Q. M., Bessie L. Cady, Willmar. Investigating Committee—Boyd W. Randall, Chairman; Nancy J. Randall, James E. Mattin, Sharon. Bene-School Lesson Appointed for July 9, 1893. fit Committee-Lillian Knight, Chairman, Montevideo; Nettie Brightman, Granger; Hester A. Drennan, Shavon. Recruiting Committee-Ulysses E. Curry, Colgste, N. D.; Dotty Ryan, Cooleyville; F. W. Boyer, Fountain. Historical Committee-John E. Whill, Chairman, Oak Park; Maude Biair, Waterille, Martin Park, Cooleyville, Memorial Subject: Sts. Paul, Silas, Timothy, and Luke

the following business: Opening Hymn, America; prayer, by George Martin, of the Owatouna S. of V.; reading of the Adjutant's and Quartermaster's

singing "God be with you till we meet again."

departed, hoping to meet in Reunion next year.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

The Adjutant-General Gives the Guards

Some Thoughts for Next Reunion.

It will probably be in good season for me to offer a

few suggestions on changes that I shall recommend and additions to be made at our next Reunion. I

give them but briefly, and possibly I may have

reason to modify or change in some detail my plan

for reconstructing our Order.
We have the field, the principles and objects,

the material to interest, and, above all, the most

magnetic fraternal spirit existing to be found anywhere. But we are sadly in want of system; we lack a financial and solid basis; we lack much solid thought necessary to build up an organization

worthy of our cause.

In general, there is a tendency to do that which

will build up the Order and interest new members;

but, strange to say, that tendency vanishes into

atmospheric oblivion when you ask a member to

assist in pushing forward the work, or to go ahead

and do something which you have assigned to

eral. No one will accuse me of being modest, but I tell you it makes my cheek blush when I am called Adjutant-General Seaman. It is too much

2. I favor increasing the per capita tax on each

member to five cents per quarter, or 20 cents a year, instead of paying 10 cents per annum as now. That

all enrollments be made as follows: Members en-

rolled for a quarter are reported to National Head

quarters, five cents per capita accompanying re-ports, and five cents to be paid each quarter there-

after. Thus Divisions would pay five cents each

quarter on all members enrolled, unless suspended

caused by the present system. Everybody knows

what that is.

those offlicted.

knew her.

organizer of the C. C.

progress and historical work.

of various organizations.

or dropped. This does away with the confusion

3. I favor reducing the number of officers in Di-

visions to such a number as are absolutely neces-

4. I favor the most extensive promotion of the

5. I favor the abolition of the National benefit

und, suggesting the advisability of leaving this

to Divisions and individual contribution, which in

cases of need where the applicants are worthy we

cannot be too liberal in our aid financially and

otherwise, giving comfort, cheer, and means to

full power and authority of legislation and execu-tion was vested in the National Reunion and Com-

mander-in-Chief. This is democracy pure and

simple, patterned after the constitutional power of

the people of the United States and the Chief Ex-

ecutive which they elect. I therefore believe that

our Chief Executive should have full power in ac-

cordance with the supreme or commanding officers

7. I favor the abolition of the Council-in-Chief

and that a Board of Directors or Advisors be con-

stituted as follows: Editor C. C. NATIONAL TRIB-

UNE. Business Manager, NATIONAL TRIBUNE, with

three members of the N. T. C. C. Guards to be

jected, and the National officers ex-officio mem-

Loyally, ever. Amos L. Seaman, St. Louis, Mo.

MICHIGAN'S SAD MEMORIAL.

the Universe to remove from our midst our late

Whereas it is but just that a fitting recognition of

Guards. That while we bow with humble submis-

mourn for our sister who has been taken from us;

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be

spread upon the records of the Division; that our

charter be draped 30 days, as also each individual

budge, and that a copy be transmitted to THE NA-

Mrs. A. C. Brookins, Charles Sawyer, Mattle Bow-

MABEL PLUMMER SEAGE.

daughter and sister, the pride of the family. To

NEW JERSEY REUNION

C. C. Guards, was held at the home of the three

14. The first sight that met the visitors' eyes was a

arge flag floating from a flag-pole in front of the

Monks mansion, which at once bade welcome to

the bounteous hospitality shown us during our

New Foundland is situated among the mount-

omed heartily in vote of thanks given the family,

copies of which can be had from Lucia Monks at

Reunion badges, printed in gold on red, white,

venirs may be obtained by inclosing a stamp to my

I wish to express assurances of sincere gratitude

and admiration for the beautiful gold badge the Division presented me with, as a mark of regard.

a gold badge, all may be sure I am proud of it.

The business meeting was called on Wednesday.

efit Committee be used to aid deserving veterans

Election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Com., T. Harry Stiles, Haddonfield; S. V. C., Addie Haring, Westwood; J. V. C., Lizzie

S. Meley, Swedesboro; Adj't, Katie M. Brown, Tuckerton; Q. M., Luella Monks, New Found-land; Recruiting Officer and Color-Guard, M. War-

ner Hargrove; Chap., Luella Monks, Connell.

Ada and Cornelia Davenport, Butler; J. May Huff, Jersey City; Alice L. Shanger, Boonton;

Sallie Hays, Asbury Park. Investigating Committee, Ella Hancock, Brown's Mills; Emma Clements, Asbury Park; W. D. Fitzer, Jersey City. Historical Committee, M. W. Hargrove, Chairman. Benefit Committee, Alice L. Shanger, Chairman.

The Division is in a very prosperous condition, perfect harmony reigns within, and the addition of six new members is a beginning of renewed prosperity, to be gained under the able administration of the new Commander. Pro Patria—

M. Warner Hargrove, Brown's Mills (in the

Commander Hargrove in the chair. It was voted

60 cents each.

and their families.

ains, 50 miles north of Jersey City, and a prettier spot could scarce be found. Every Guard present

Julius W. Gogarn, Calumet, Mich.

Division be extended to her mother in her afflic-

sister, Mabel Plummer Seage; and

TIONAL TRIBUNE for publication.

dish, Memorial Committee

6. I favor, and have always maintained, that the

them. Many commanders find this true.

Homer A. Tyler, Adjutant,

One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as Waterville; Mattie Ryan, Cooleyville, Memorial Committee-D. M. Hunt, Chairman, Waterville; Bonnie Thompson, Owatonna; Diele Appleby. indicated above. Luverne. Progress Committee—G. H. Tyler, Chairman, Simpson; Estella Hillman, Georgia Hillman, Winnebago City. Committee on By-Laws—H. A. Tyler, John E. Whilt, Elia E. Foster, F. W. Boyer, D. M. Hunt. INTRODUCTION. We have two subjects for study: 1. The Arrest of Sts. Paul and Silas, 2. The Release of Sts. Paul and Silas. The first subject covers Division dues were raised to 50 cents per year, to verses 19 to 24, inclusive; the second, verses 25 take effect on Jan. I. The appointment of a Na-tional delegate was left to the Commander, to be

to 34, inclusive. The lesson is located in Philippi, Macedonia. referred to the members. The following literary It is now called Filibah. It is where St. Paul program was then presented; Song, "Mt. Vernon," by Florence Foster; recitation, "The Freedman preached first in Europe, and, indeed, the by Florence Foster; recitation, "The Freedman Graduate," Homer Tyler; essay, remarks on character, J. E. Whilt; reading, "C. C. Soldier," Ella E. Foster; essay, "Washington on the Eve of the War," Lizzie E. Gates, detained by sickness and read by G. Martin; reading, "The Guards," J. E. Whilt; essay, "Pro Patria," Ella E. Foster; "Norwegian song," Florence Foster. Closed by ocality of the first effort to establish Christianity in Europe. (Phil., 4:15.) Ruins of the city are still found. It is about the same latitude as New York City. St. Paul, in first tour, traveled in Asia Minor.

covering 1,112 miles. The places cover 10 names, all but two in Asia Minor, the two be-Our Owatonna friends invited us to a supper pre-pared in the G.A.R. hall. After a social time we The trip of St. Paul, between the first and the second tour, was made to Jerusalem, and

covered 320 miles. Aggregate, 1,752 miles. We are now studying the Second Tour, and so far have the following: 16: 1. Antioch (Syria) to Derbe, 175 miles. 1. D. to Lystra, 30 400 8. L. to Troy. 11. T. to Samothracia. 60 50 11. S. to Neapolis, 12

727 Total, This lesson does not necessitate any change of place.

We may date A. D. 53. The Travelers. 1. St. Paul. 15:40. 2. Silas, 15: 40. 3. Timothy. 16: 1-3.

12. N. to Philippi,

4. St. Luke. 16:11-" We." It seems Sts. Luke and Timothy were not rrested. They were probably less known than It is necessary, therefore, to reform ourselves, or our Order, and I firmly believe that if we reform Sts. Paul and Silas, and possibly were less agthe constitutional basis of the Order, we shall be gressive. able to reform corselves and meet it.

1. I am in favor of changing officers' titles to
President-General, Secretary and Treasurer Gen-

I. THE ARREST OF STS. PAUL AND SILAS.

1. Data. Acts, 16: 19-24. The Book of the Acts of the Apostles is a very important document. Notice we do not say the words, plans, schemes, resolutions, and the like, of the Apostles, but the acts. There is a very practical ring in this title. It makes one think of what Christ said: I must be about my Father's business."

2. Outline. 1. Accusers. 19. Cf. 16. 2. Charge. 1. Real. 2. Pretended. 3. Arresters. 19. 4 Place of trial, 19. 5. Court. 19.

6. Witnesses, 22. 7. Punishment. Beating. 22. 8. Prison. 23. 9. Jailor. 23. 10. Lessons.

Remarks on Outline

1. The accusers were the masters or owners of the damsel. 16. She was seemingly owned by a partnership (corporation we might say today) as a slave. It may be the company was formed on purpose to make money out of the exhibitions of the woman, who was perhaps shown with others in some kind of public entertainment.

Rev. J. R. Miller said: "Some men owned her as their slave, and kept her for a show, or in some way made money out of her maniacal manifestations. There are men in these days who gather monstrosities of all kinds, and then put them on exhibition, thus making money out of their deformities. This girl may have been a fortune-teller, or one who professed to understand signs."

I have in this article simply reviewed some of the changes that will be of advantage to the organiza-2. The charge was that of sedition. (Vs. tion; that will help it grow and give it stability, 20; 17: 6.) The accusers represented the Aposand I now give them to you, friends, after much ties as disturbers of the public peace. It is thought and experience, for your consideration, plain the real cause was diminution of income. (Read St. Matt., 8: 28-34; Acts, 19: 25-27; 1 Tim., 6:9, 10.) Civil authority is always very Mabel Plummer Seage, Past Division Comsensitive about sedition acts. We remember mander of Michigan, and the beloved and only the enemies of Christ made a very similar daughter of Comrade Plummer, of Lansing, and charge against him. Worse yet, the disturbers wife, Past Department President Sarah A. C. were Jews. Even then that race was despised. Plummer, has passed to her blest reward. Frail, The case was more complicated, too, by the and beautiful, and gifted, she was like a delicate fact the Apostles were religious innovators. flower, shedding the fragrance of a sweet and gen-Cicero, representing Roman law, (and Philippi was under Roman government,) said : "No perleave blessed memories in the hearts of all who son shall have any separate gods, nor new ones; nor shall he privately worship any strange Born Sept. 14, 1979, and Married May 22, 1893, gods, unless they be publicly allowed." And Sister Mabel had but crossed the threshold of life; Servins said: "Great care was taken among the but in her young womanhood she had accom-Athenians and Romans that no one should inplished great things in her quiet, gentle way, as troduce any new religion. It was on this acteacher, daughter, friend, and an inspirator and count Socrates was condemned, and on this ac-

count the Chaldeans and the Jews were ban-Those who heard her sweet songs at the Detroit ished from Rome." Reunion will recall the lovely impression made Dr. J. R. Kendrick remarks: "No doubt the upon all by her pure, fresh voice, and gentle mancharge thus made had some just foundation, as ner; her delicate features aglow as with inspiration the Roman law, while it tolerated the presence from on high. The following is Michigan's meof foreign religions, did not permit propagandmorial of one of their lovilest Guards, and a ism and the making of converts. It was simply founder of the Division of Michigan, N. T. C. C. G.: inevitable that the Gospel should be the inno-Whereas it has pleased the Great Architect of cent occasion of an irrepressible conflict. Christ.

not Cesar, was Paul's supreme master."

3. It would seem from the account the arresters were the owners of the girl, but the her many virtues should be had: Therefore, be it Resolved by the Michigan Division, N. T. C. C. arrest was not likely by them direct, but through proper officers secured by them. sion to the will of the Most High, we do not less 4. The gateways of eastern cities served as

market places for general concourse and frequently for court proceedings. 5. Every city had rulers, or magistrates, who tried cases and ordered punishment ad-

ministered. Those who inflicted the blows were called lictors. What was done (V. 22) was not by the rulers in person, but by their 6. It does not seem there was any formal trial. The proceeding was itself riotous, and yet we are told it was a trial of persons guilty of disturbing public peace. There was general

Julius W. Gogarn adds his tribute to what has been said in sweet memory of Mabel Plummer "She was a charter member of the Michidisorder. So Dr. Keudrick says: "The whole gan C. C. Guards and was Michigan's first Division outrage seems to have been conducted with a Commander, which position she ably filled with hot haste which did not permit Paul to plead, credit to herself and meriting the gratitude of each and all of her associates. A diligent worker in if he had chosen so to do, his privileges as a the noble W.R.C., she always had a ready hand Roman citizen." and willing heart in all benevolent and patriotic We recall the irregularities, utter contempt causes. She was by nature a kind and affectionate

of law, in the trial of Christ. So, too, as to witnesses in his case. 7. Punishment. "They were tied in a bent

attempt to add luster to her beautiful Christian life would be to mar. In tearful recollection her many friends mourn her departure, though their posture over a pillar, and thus exposed, many loss be her gain. The grim destroyer brings sorstrokes were laid upon them by the cruel and row to loved ones, but God sustains in the dark nhuman lictors. Their bodies were left all tempests of affliction. The family of the accrated and bleeding at the close of the inbereaved have the earnest, heartfelt sympathy of human torture." In the matter of whipping the Roman law

ad no such restriction as the Jewish. (Den By far the best Reunion of New Jersey Division, 25:2, 3; 2 Cor.; 11:23.) St. Paul was beaten on seven other occasions. (2 Cor., 11:24; 25.) Monks sisters, New Foundland, N. J., June 13 and Our Savior told the Apostles to expect such treatment. (St. Mt., 10: 17.) Our Savior himself was scourged. (St. Mt., 27:26; Is., 53:5.) The feet were fastened in stocks. Similar stocks were at times used to fasten the hands also. A beam cut in two pieces had apertures. It shut like the blade of a knife. The person's feet were put into the lower half of the beam having one-half of each aperture. Then the nd declared the Reunion a joyful affair. A large photograph of the assembled Guards was taken, upper part with the other half of each aperture was shut down on the lower, holding the person so firmly he could not escape. The apertures were at different distances. Sometimes and blue satin, and a Reunion souvenir, can be had from the same sister at 25 cents for the two. Southe legs were fastened quite distended, and after a time it became very painful. "The prisons were built usually in three stories. The lowermost was a deep dungeon, underground, dark, and cold and miry. (See Jer., 38: 6.) The one It is a C. C. badge suspended from a bar, the monogram "N. T. C. C." being inlaid with red, white, and blue enamel. As I am the first boy to receive just over this was probably the 'inner prison into which these men were cast. It was very filthy, a horrible place for anyone to be in. Modern prisons are often bad enough, but they are comfortable homes compared with those of that the New Jersey delegates at Indianapolis vote that the money in the hands of the National Benthat early age.'

10. Suggéstions: a. Love of money is greater than fear for one's soul. b. Good persons have often been in prisons c. Falso evidence is possible, and many have

been falsely condemned. Recite ninth comd. Go not with multitude to do evil. Ma jority not always right. 22. e. Notice how Jews suffer-a terrible case of retribution for their treatment of Chirst. 20. f. Corporeal punishment is now quite ex-

tinct in penal institutions. g. Despise hypocrisy.

A. Suffer for Christ's sake. II. RELEASE. 1. Data

Acts, 16:25-34.

2 Condition of the Prisoners. a. Under arrest.

b. On trial without any legal regulations. c. Charged falsely.
d. Deprived of clothing.
e. Severely whipped, flesh 1. Adverse. torn, very sore. f. In a dungeon, damp, chilly. g. Ankles fastened, painful. h. No cheer of friends from ontside. Anxious for outside friends. j. Midnight, dreary, lonely. а. Нарру.

b. Singing. c. Light, luminous as d. In prayerful mood. 2. Favorable. e. Believing in God-right to come in the end. f. Patient. g. Able to de good in prison.

3. Outline. 1. The prisoners. 2. The crime (so called).

3. Fellow prisoners. 4. Jailor. Sudden. Great. 5. Earthquake. Shook prison. Opened doors, cells, etc. Broke manacles. Paul and Silas prayed. 6. Before earth-Paul and Silas sang. quake. Prisoners heard.

1. On Paul and Silas. Not run away. 2. On prisoners. Bands off. Not run away. 1. Woke. 2. Suicidal intent. Saved. 3. Convinced Christianity true. 7. Results. 4. Converted. 3. On jailer.

5. Method of sal-

vation.

6. Care of the two prisoners. 7. Baptized. 8. Rejoiced. 9. Hospitable, 4. On family of jailer. 31-34. Heard-believed-baptized.

8. Lessons. Deductions. 1. Mind can dominate over body. 2. God is and goodness must finally prevail. 3. Can do good in adverse circumstances

lead men to Christ though in prison. We have met the following: "And here we have a beautiful illustration of unconscious influence. These men were shut away in a dark, filthy, pestilential cell. Heavy walls divided them from the other parts of the prison. It seemed a very unlikely place to do good, or to exert influence; but they simply opened their an ear. There is no place where a Christian man. He was not moved, but a sick girl lay in an adjoining room, and the words of the song went through the thin partition and and is paid to the very poorest of our people. This money is not hoarded, but goes immediately into pointed her to Christ." 4. One has no right to harm self. Must care

for health; not commit suicide; have self-love without selfishness; but sacrifice is allowable | try at all. for suitably laudable purposes. 5. The evil are yet benefited by the fact there are good people. 6. This was the first persecution of Christi-

anity by the heathen. RECENT LITERATURE.

ONLY A FLOCK OF WOMEN. A Novel. Abby Morton Diaz, Author of "Bybury to Bea-con Street," "The William Henry Letters," "Domestic Problems," etc. Published by D. Lothrop

Co., Boston. Price \$1.25. TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY. A Novel. Henry Newbolt. Globe Library. Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago and New York

FROM OUT OF THE PAST. The Story of Meeting in Touraine. By Emily Howland Hop-pin. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York and for sale by Ballantyne & Son, Washington. NATIONAL LIFE IN THE SPIRIT WORLD. By E. H. Rogers. Published by the author at

During the last decade many students of the Bible have come to the conclusion that the National existence of the Hebrew people is projected in Holy Scripture into the Intermediate State. This "sublime truth" became apparent to the writer as long ago as 1878, and at intervals since that time the subject has been carefully studied, with the result of the production of the above work. Mr. Rogers Beauhart), Serg't Gaskell, or any Co. E. 8th Regiproduction of the above work. Mr. Rogers sees Christianity deeper than most of his fellow-men, and all who believe in God, Man, and the Future will find this book full of suggestions and truth.

KINSTON, WHITEHALL & GOLDSBORO EX-PEDITION. Published by W. W. Howe, 157 East Thirty-seventh street, New York City. MORTAL MAN. By A. Easton. Unity Library, No. 25. Published by Charles H. Kerr & Co

RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S BIRD'S-EYE VIEW AND GUIDE TO CHICAGO, Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago and New York. Price, in paper, 50 cents; in cloth, \$1. REVISED ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA Adapted from the Ninth Edition of "Encycle-

pædia Britannica," for the Use of American Renders; to which is added about Four Thousand Biographies of Distinguished People, Published by the Educational Publishing Co., Chicago, CONFLICT OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY -THE BIBLE AND FREE THOUGHT, Ingersoil's Lecture on the Gods Dissected. Its Charges a Combine of Misconception and Reckless Assertion. Biblical Religion the Exact Counterpart Demanded by the Mental, Moral,

Social, and Physical Nature of Man; Man for God, and God for Man. By Rev. Thomas Mitchell, Author of "Cosmogony," "The Latter-Day Glory," "The House Without a Foundation; Romanism the Antithesis of Christianity." Pub lished by the Universal Book Co., New York City. Price \$2; liberal discount to canvassers. YOUTH. By Charles Wagner. Translated from the French by Ernest Redwood. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, and for sale by Ballantyne & Son, Washington,

COIN COLLECTING. An Introduction to the Study of Numismatics. By Charles T. Tatman. Published at 119 Piedmont street, Worcester,

HOW TO PREPARE FOR A CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION. By Seymour Eaton, author of "The New Arithmetic," "One Hundred Lessons in Business," etc. Published by Arthur Hinds & Co., Cooper Institute, New York City.

RIDDLE OF LUCK. A Novel. By Marie E. Stone, author of "The Doctor's Protege," "A Pair Plebian," etc. Published by J. B. Lippin. cott Co., Philadelphia, and for sale at Brentano's, Washington. Price \$1.25. ONE OF THE BEVANS; OR, ONLY A HORSE DEALER. A Novel. By Mrs. Robert Jocelyn,

author of "A Drawn Blank," "A Big Stake,

etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila-delphia, and for sale at Brentano's, Washington. THE RUSSIAN REFUGEE. By Henry R. Wilson. Published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chiengo. Price 50 cents. A SINGER FROM THE SEA. A Novel. Amelia E. Barr, author of "Jan Vedder's Wife,"
"The Bow of Orange Ribbon," "Friend Olivia,"
etc. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York,

and for sale by Ballantyne & Son, Washington OUTWARD AND HOMEWARD BOUND. Journal and Notebook for Ocean Voyagers. Published by Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York, and for sale by Ballantyne & Son, Washington.

THE TRAGEDY OF WILD RIVER VALLEY. A Novel. By Martha Finley, author of the "Elsie" books, "Signing the Contract," etc. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, and for sale by Ballantyne & Son, Washington. Price Magazines and Notes.

The Colorado Magazine is a new candidate for

public favor. It is gotten up in the most attractive style, with bright, interesting contents, and an abundance of good illustrations. It deserves success. Published at Denver. Colo. Price 25 cents. Contents of the Arena for June: Insanity and Genius; The Liberal Churches and Skenticism: Women Wage-Earners-No. VI.; Save the American Home; Arsenic versus Cholera; Does the Country Demand the Free Coinage of

Silver? Freedom in Dress: Our National

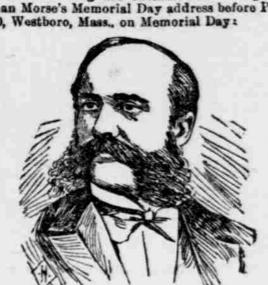
Flower-Symposium Advocating Maize; Is-

lam, Past and Present; Parisian Fashionable

Folly (Illustrated). Published at Boston, Mass. Price 50 cents. If any young, old, or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility, weakness, will inclose stamp to me I will send him the prescrip-Barnes, News Dealer Marshall, Mich.

MEANS WHAT HE SAYS. Hon. Elijah A. Morse, of Massachusetts,

Speaks in Favor of the Veterans. The following are extracts from Congressman Morse's Memorial Day address before Post | Some Practical Suggestions for Our 80, Westboro, Mass., on Memorial Day:



HON. ELIJAH A. MORSE.

An immense cry is going up now against the pension system of the country. Enormous frauds upon the Government are being charged, and were charged in the last Congress by Representative Tar-ney, of Missouri, and Representative O'Neil, of Massachusetts. If these claims are just and true, the particulars and illustrations are susceptible of being stated. When we ask for a "bill of particulars" we have none. And I deny and throw back with scorn and contempt these wholesale charges of lying, falsehood and corruption made against the men who saved the Union. It is unreasonable to suppose that in the disbursement of so large a sum of money as called for by the present pension roll, which resulted from the greatest war of all history, I say it is unreasonable to suppose that there would not be some dishonesty in the dis-bursement of so large a sum, but the wholesale charges of fraud against Union soldiers I repudiate as false and libelous, and a vile slander upon the brave men who saved the Union.

The bondholders who loaned their money to

the Government, when there was a doubt about the financial ability of the Government to pay, have been paid principal and interest in full in gold, and the soldiers of the country stood as a solid phalanx in favor of the redemption of these financial promises.

Now, tell me, shall the unwritten promises made

to the soldiers in the war meetings to promote enlistment by such representative men in Massachu-setts as Gov. Andrew. Judge Russell and Henry Wilson be repudiated? These representative men promised the soldiers that if they survived the war hey should have civil preferment; they promised more—that if wounded or disabled in the service, or should they die or be disabled in consequence of such service they should be pensioned and their wives and little ones should be cared for.

They say the pension-roll is large and calls for large money. Oh yes, it is; but it is a large country, and it was a large war, and it was the hollest cause that ever was left to the arbitration of battle. We have in this country no standing army to est out the substance of the people. The country has depended in the past, and must in the future depend, on its citizen soldiery. And the Government cannot afford to break faith with these men. Be patient, gentlemen! the old soldiers are being mustered out very fast-30,000 died last year-the little flags in the cemeteries are increasing with hearts and prayed and sang, and their songs | each returning Memorial Day, and a large reducrang through the heavy walls and fell on many tion in the pension-roll is near at hand.

There is another fact which has an important bearing on the subject under consideration. This example may not do good. Unconscious infin- \$150,000,000 of persion money is not like the inence, unpurposed, unplanned, is often the mightiest. A lady sang a song in a tenement house, hoping to reach the heart of a hardened kind of Dick Turpin arrangement on a small scale which works well. This money is taken from the wealthiest of our people, in the form of duties upon champagne, cigars, sliks, broadcloth, etc.,

> cessities; and the money does not leave the coun-The amendment proposed by Representative O'Neil in the last Congress, such as to take the pension away from soldiers' widows who were married since 1870, would work dire distress an great hardship, and as a member of Congress I will resist such legislation to the last extremity.

circulation-goes to pay the grocer, the butcher,

the baker-to buy boots, shoes, clothing, and ne-

THE QUESTION SQUAD. Veterans Auxious to Find Their Comrades-Who Can Aid Them!

ITO INQUIRERS: All inquiries for the whereabouts of persons will be published in this column There are now awaiting insertion several hundred inquiries. As each must take its turn, those received now cannot appear for at least six months. Writers will please follow the form given below. By watching our Reunion columns the whereabouts of Secretaries who have regimental rosters with addresses may be ascertained.]

Information or the addresses of the followingnamed persons are greatly desired for various

ILLINOIS .- Of Co. B, 14th Ill. Cav.; by Christian Rayer, Wilkes-Barre, Pa .- Of Asher Cross, 12th III. Cav.; by Mrs. Julia Smalley, 3314 Woods St., Chicago, III.—Of Co. I, 26th III., who knew Bradley B. Burt; by Mrs. Louisa Burt, Sloux Falls, S. Iowa .- Of Co. K, 8th Iowa Cav., who remember writer being sunstruck near Andersonville, August, 1864; by John Zimmerman, Alzada, Mont.

MISCELLANEOUS.-Of those at second Bull Run ment Invalid Corps, stationed at Chicago Fall of 1864; by Cyrus Jackson, McConnelsville, O.—Of those who knew Dr. Robert Livingston Jeffries, who enlisted in Cincinnati; by Hallie M. Jeffries, 118 Center street, St. Louis, Mo. --- Of Geo. Hale, rebel prisoner at Fort Lafayette, Winter 1862-'63: by Joseph Hale, Farmingdale, N. J .- Of those who acted as Provost-Guard on the Murfreesboro and Tullahoma campaign; by Nathan Goddard Marysville, Tenn .- Of Co. D. 110th Ill., Co. I Third Battalion Pioneer Corps, and Co. K, 1st U. S. Engineer Corps, Department of the Cumberland; by H. E. Kelsey, Holly Springs, Iowa, -Of any prisoners at Florence, S. C., from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1865 by J. J. Corry, Fayetteville, Ark. NEW YORK .- Of Co. K, 15th N. Y. H. A.; by Mrs.

Catherine Urich, 5 Atlantic street, South Boston, Mass .- Of Henry N. Armstrong, Co. B. 148th N. Y .; by Perry Dunton, Saugatuck, Mich .- Of Co E, 169th N. Y.; by Edward T. Jackson, Bowdoinham, Me.—Of Day P. Harrington, Co. E, 50th N. Y. Eng.; in Utica 23 years ago; by Daniel B. Martin, Gallen, Mich.—Of Co. G, 54th N. Y.; by Mrs. F. E. Longbaugh, Ruweda, Kan .- Of company New York troops S. Francis Hemmions belonged by G. F. Snedeker, New Haven, Conn. -- Of Co. C. 42d N. Y.; by A. Warner, South Haven, Mich .-Of any who knew Serg't F. D. Caywood, Co. I, 24th N. Y. Cav.; by Mrs. Harlow, Pender, Neb. NEW JERSEY .- Of Co. E, 3d N. J. Cav.; by B. P.

Ballon, Collskill, N. Y. OHIO.—Of Capt. Cutter, or any relations; by Geo. H. Mays, Emporia, Kan.—Of Painsville Co. (G), 2d Ohio Cav.; by Dr. H. M. Bence, Tampa, Fla.— Of Co. C, 5th Ohio; by E. B. Day, Corydon, Iowa, —Of those who knew Chas. W. Mitchell, alias Isaac Hopewell, Co. H, Ist Ohio L. A.; by L. Horton, Richland, Iowa. PENNSYLVANIA. -Of any who knew Benj. Odell.

Co. M. 17th Pa., while in hospital, Winter and Spring, 1865; by Benj. Odell, Aldenville, Pa.—Of John McConaghy, 118th Pa., reported missing after the battle of Wilderness, May or June, 1864; by W A. Duncan, New Westminster, British Columbia.

Of 3d Pa. Cav.; by John Querry, Latta Grove, Pa.—Of 13th Pa. Cav. (Anderson Troop), who remember Webster K. Setzler, Co. I, being sent to hospital at Nashville, Tenn., Winter 1862-'63; by Mrs. Nellie Setzier, 1919 Ridge avenue, Philadel-phia, Pa.—Of Osker B. Case, Robert Beers, Co. D. 210th Pa., and A. F. Keys, 21st Pa. Cav.; by Daniel W. Howe, Jacksonville, Ill. REGULARS.-Of Surgeon or commissioned officer of Co. A. 3d battalion, 15th U. S., with regiment

May, 1864; by Mrs. Jenney Gregory, Lexington, Okia. Ter.—Of Co. G, 11th U. S.; by Robert Nixon, care M. P. R. R. Depot, Lincoln, Neb.—Of 11th U. S.; by Miss Mary Sanders, Miner's Mills, Pa. Of Co. D. 18th U. S., stationed at Columbia, S. C. July, 1877; by S. M. Worthington, 307 East Thirty-first street, Chicago, Id.
TENNESSEE -- Of Co. F. 10th Tenn. Cav.; of Capt. Russ B. Davis, Lieut. Thomas Orr, John Owens, R. W. Stone; by W. A. Hall, Floral, Ark. Wisconsin.—Of Alex. Farrow, enlisted at Racine, Wis., 1862, remained 14 months in Andersonville. mustered out July 14, 1865, at Racine, and last heard of in Missouri; by A. L. Ewing, Weston, Ore.—Of Co. H. 11th Wis., who knew Ira N. Bassett; by Miss

Alice Bassett, Canton, S. D. Test the Congressmen. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you through the columns of THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE request, yes, demand, every soldier to write to his Congressman to stand firm for the old veterans in the next Congress? We want our Congessmen to understand that we want no "monkeying" with the pensions that is very highly spoken of for table use, not in the interest of the soldiers. Our Congressman, Mr. Layton, Fourth District, is all right. So are our Senators, but there are some from other Ohio districts that are not all right. The soldiers of those districts, and especially the Democratic soldiers, want to give them a

word of warning. Our district is a Democratic district, but our Congressman voted all right last Winter, and will do it again. I am not afraid of him. The Congressmen who did not vote right should be told, or left at home next election.-IEVIN MOTE, Greenville, O.

How to Save Life.

[Good News.] Miss Fuzzle-I want to break my engagement with Mr. Sappie, but I don't know how to do it without driving the poor fellow to suicide. Little brother-Why don't you les him see you in curl papers.

If any young, old, or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility, weakness, will inclose stamp to me I will send him the prescription of a genuine certain cure free of cost. | tion of a genuine certain cure free of cost. No No humbug. No deception. Address J. C. humbug, no deception. Address, J. D. House, Lock Box A, Albion, Mich.

Agricultural Readers.

The best time to cut clover is when the first blossoms begin to turn brown, but if the crop is large much has to be left until later. Those having a large crop should begin early in the season, as it is best that the crop be cut a little before it has matured than to leave it until it becomes hard and woody. Although more nutriment can be obtained by cutting when the blossoms begin to turn, it may be cut sooner without any very serious loss.

Cut timothy when the bloom has faded, and never let it remain standing until the head shatters if roughly handled.

All grass is best cut when free from dew. The grass should be cut in such quantities that no trouble will be had in storing it the second day after cutting.

A good Summer feed for lambs is a mixture of equal parts of bran and oats, with one-tenth the amount of oilmeal. During the hot weather the pasture is short, and the lambs must be given extra food to keep them growing, and the above mixture has been fed with good results by many of the most experienced sheepraisers. Lambs should have some place where they can go when the flies are troublesome. A dark barn or shed that is not in use will provide the necessary shade. Much of the future usefulness of the lamb depends upon the care given it the first Summer.

When hiring pickers of small-fruit do not let the question of present gain overshadow the damage that may be done by inexperienced or careless hands. Much damage is done to fruit and vines by one who does not know how to gather the fruit or does not care whether it is done right or not. This is especially so with strawberries, where the injury done to the plants would more than pay for the hire of a good picker. Much fruit is also lost either by mashing or being overlooked and left until too ripe for sale. Many poor pickers gather fruit that is not ripe enough, or too ripe, thus injuring the sale of the whole crop.

An experienced picker is always worth the little more that he asks. The owner of a large fruit-farm must watch carefully and see that all berries are in good condition, and that the pickers are doing their work properly.

Much attention is being given to hogs this year, owing to the prevailing high prices. Hogs grown on pasture make the cheapest and the healthiest pork. One of the best pastures is one that contains a large percentage of red clover. Pigs put on pasture in the Spring. when the grass has made a substantial growth, and kept on it until Fall, are remarkably free from disease and are seldom sick. Always keep plenty of fresh, clean water where the pigs can get at it; shelter from the hot sun, and do not force the animals to stay where they cannot get shade if they want to. Keep the drinking troughs clean, and, above all, do not feed them where the ground is filthy.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see in your issue of June 8 an article on evener for more than two horses. Now, there is no use of any man to try to so arrange any vehicle or farm machine of any kind, properly made, for more than two horses. To arrange so as to put two horses on one side of the pole or tongue and one on the other side, and have the draft come as even as when two horses are used, is like perpetual motion-cannot be done. It is against the laws of mechanism. The draft will come directly behind the team, let there be two or more horses. There is a law governing mechanical principles as well as other principles. Relating to buggy pole, it makes no difference whether the pole be straight or crooked; if the pole connect to the axle the same in each case, the draft will be the same on its team. Although there are very few men who agree with me, I know what I say to be true. There are many other things I have learned by actual test that

would be very useful if made public. The Editor may not agree with me; be that as it may, I know of what I speak. There are very many devices gotten up just to sell, not for their real value, and therefore people are sold .- J. W. ADAMS, 8th Wis. L. A., Blairstown, N. J.

Cultivation of Alpine Strawberries. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: These small, sweet, delicious strawberries require to be planted closer in the rows than the common varieties. They are not such tall growers, but they will spread over an immense surface of ground during a season.

It is doubtful whether they will ever become a profitable market variety, on account of their size; they are small, but very highly colored and flavored, and immense bearers. They can be picked quite rapidly, as the vines hang pretty thick with ripe fruit during their bearing season. The wood Alpine strawberries are said to preserve their beautiful coloring and exquisite woodland flavor when canned, and are therefore of extreme value for canning purposes. They are the most delicious of all strawberries for table use, and in Europe are very extensively grown for that purpose.

The Honey strawberry (Red Alpine) is a highly-fragrant berry, and a few bunches placed in a room will quickly fill it with a spicy, strawberry aroma. These Alpine strawberries are very attractive and showy in bouquets, as they are very glowingly and brilliantly colored; the Honey strawberry, when first gathered, is such a bright crimson color as to almost glisten. The soil for these Alpine strawberries should

be very rich, and, if possible, they should be planted in a damp location, as they require an abundance of water to do their best. Allow them to form in matted rows, about 12 inches wide, as they will do better this way than in hill culture.

The two best varieties, so far as I know of, is the red and white Alpines, which are of small to medium size, of a splendid flavor, and very heavy croppers, bearing in favorable climates all season long. As a table variety they

are unrivaled. The wood Alpines are round-shaped strawberries; there are also two varieties of them. one of which is red colored, the other white; these are very sweet and delicious, and are

Bush Alpines are remarkable for their total destitution of runners, and are propagated by dividing the roots, or by sewing the seeds; they are enormous bearers, very sweet and delicious, and extremely valuable for border and ornamental plants. There are also white and red varieties of this species.

Mill City, a wild strawberry of California is perfection in delicious sweetness and high aromatic flavor; undoubtedly the best strawberry as regards high flavor of any variety known. Alpine strawberries are the best of all for table use. For near markets they might possibly pay well, because they bear immense crops after most other varieties are gone. By raising Alpine strawberries the strawberry season is continued until the hard frosts come. An editor of a New York State horticultural and farming paper stated that he once picked a pintdish of ripe strawberries from one bush in November; this was of the bush Alpine variety. The wood Alpines and Swiss Alpines are about the same as regards prolificness. Still, as I previously stated, the only thing against these Alpine strawberries is their size; but as they are such great yielders, and are so deliciously flavored, size is only a secondary matter. -S. L. WATKINS, Grizzly Flats, Cal.